Amendments to the Specification

Page 10, line 8, add the superscript "2" to the fractional portion of the reflectance equation, as shown in the following marked-up version of specification paragraph [0030]. The original (*incorrect*) equation is struck-out in the following paragraph, but the substitute (*correct*) equation is ***not underlined***, since the fonts available to Applicant's undersigned attorney produced underlining which incorrectly intersected the body of the substitute equation.

[0030] Display 10 also has a relatively high apparent brightness comparable to that of paper. At normal incidence, the reflectance R of hemisphere 60 (i.e. the fraction of light rays incident on hemisphere 60 that reflect by TIR) is given by ~~$R = 1-\left(\frac{\eta_3}{\eta_1}\right)$~~ $R = 1-\left(\frac{\eta_3}{\eta_1}\right)^2$ where η_1 is the refractive index of hemisphere 60 and η_3 is the refractive index of the medium adjacent the surface of hemisphere 60 at which TIR occurs. Thus, if hemisphere 60 is formed of a lower refractive index material such as polycarbonate (η_1~1.59) and if the adjacent medium is Fluorinert η_3~1.27), a reflectance R of about 36% is attained, whereas if hemisphere 60 is formed of a high refractive index nano-composite material η_1~1.92) a reflectance R of about 56% is attained. When illumination source S (Figure 1B) is positioned behind viewer V's head, the apparent brightness of display 10 is further enhanced by the aforementioned semi-retro-reflective characteristic, as explained below.